NEW YORK HERALD. PARAS GORDON SERNETT.

STRUCK N. W. CORNER OF HARRAU AND PULTOR STR

AROADWAY THRATER. Broadway-Hears the Hunter one Forest Plead And the Deson House. BIBLO'S GAMDEN. Brondway-La FETS CHAMPETES-

SUBTON'S PHRATER, Chambers short GRIST TO THE MRL- Under Privace Affairs-Wanged, One Thousand AURA REENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway SHE TOOPS

WALLACE'S THEATER. STOROWAY-KNIGHTS OF THE

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 672 Broadway-Walad Queum, WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 STORAWAY STRIOPIAN PRE-MORLEYS BURLESQUE OF SAA HOURS, 850 Broad-

ATHEN EUM, No. 551 Broadway-Panoranic Pictures BABERNACLE, Broadway-PROF. SPENCER'S LECTURE

New York, Friday, scornary 29, 1856.

MANN for Murope.

MEW TORK HER ALD—EDITION FOR BUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, will mave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Piverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at nail-past on o'clock to morrow morning.

The European (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpense.

Tue News.

The important diplomatic correspondence between our government and that of Great Britain upon the enlistment question occupies much of our space today, to the exclusion of many subjects of interest. We shall, however, to-morrow give full details of all those matters which we have been compelled to hold over. The documents referred to contain the despatch wherein Mr. Buchanan is directed to request of the English government the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

In the United States Senate yesterday a resolu-

tion was adopted calling on the President for infor mation relative to the reported offer of Great Britain to refer to some friendly Power for arbitrament the misunderstanding growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. No offer of the kind has been made, though it appears that Lord Clarendon directed Mr. Crampton to read to our Secretary of State a portion of a despatch wherein a conversation, on the subject of arbitration, between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchapan, was mentioned. The despatch alluded to was received by Mr. Crampton some time last autumn, and the part referring to arbitration was not communicated to Mr. Marcy until Wednesday evening last. The proposition, however, is regarded as entirely inadmissable.

The America, from Liverpool 16th inst., is now overdue at Halifax. The news by her is looked for with great impatience.

Hon. George M. Dallas, our newly accredited Minister to England, arrived in this city last evening en route for London. He will proceed by the Atlantic, which leaves for Liverpool on Saturday.

Our advices from Nicaragua are important. The provisional government have annexed the Mosquito Territory and banished Colonel Kinney, he having been charged with entertaining treasonable designs against the State. Diplomatic relations have been opened with Costa Rica, with every prospect of leading to a good understanding with the govern-ment of that country. Martial law has been suspended, and the laws are administered by the civil tribunals. General Cabanas was intriguing against General Walker, but his efforts were not looked upon with the slightest alarm. Order reigned throughout Nicaragus, trade flourished, many local improve ments were going on, the public health was excellent, the weather delightful, and the influx of emigrants from the United States rapidly Americanizing the native population.

We have intelligence from the seat of the Indian troubles in Florida. The savages had retreated to the everglades, and eluded every effort of the soldiers to reach them. There had been no new disturbance.

It was stated in our issue of yesterday that the Commissioners of Emigration were at Albany, lobopriation from the Legisl ture in aid of their depleted treasury. Such is not the case. The business that takes the Commissioners to Albany relates ostensibly to the charges brought against the Board by the County Superintendents of the Poor, who aflege that they have not been reimbursed properly for care of poor emigrants; to which the Commissioners respond that the bills drawn upon them were loosely drawn and exorbitant, and, moreover, that they are not now in a condition to honor them. The investigation into the difficulty is progressing at Albany, and Messrs. Morgan, Kennedy, Cummings and Carrigan are present to defend the action of the commission.

The meeting of merchants in favor of establishing a standard for the inspection of flour different from the present mode was held yesterday, at No. 4 State street, and was duly organized at the hour appointed. We have only space to-day to say that resolutions were adopted approving of the object in view, and a committee was appointed to carry the plan into execution. It was also agreed that the measure should lie open for all persons disposed to do so to join it by affixing their signatures to the articles of agreement.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the report of the Council in favor of raising money to pay awards for the Central Park, was corcurred in. resolution was adopted remonstrating against the sale of the State Arsenal, upon the ground that it will mar the plan of the Park and impair our means for detence in case of war.

Long Island Sound is now open, and the steamers are performing their regular trips. The rush of traffic between New York and the East is unprecedented, and shippers have difficulty in forwarding goods, owing to the quantity of freight offering.

Among the names of candidates admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court appears that of George W. Matsell. Chief of Police. One of the examiners on the occasion was the leading counsel of the Know Nothings in the investigation of the charge of alienage brought against Mr. Matsell. Does not his admission establish his citizenship beyond all dis-

A dinner in honor of the election of Mr. Banks to the Speakership of the House of Representatives came off in Boston last evening. One hundred and eleven persons, including the leading abolitionists of Massachusetts, were present.

Dr. Beale, the Philadelphia dentist, recently pardoned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, is 'now in this city, and will be received by the members of the dental profession and other friends, at 59 Bond street, this evening.

Secretary Guthrie has notified the creditors of Texas that he will pay such claims as are comprehended in the act of Congress of Sept. 9, 1855, on and after the 1st of June, 1856, to holders of genuine evidences of debt, the required forms having previously been complied with.

Last night a fire broke out in No. 20 Exchange place and 65 Beaver street. Damage about \$20,000. The premises were occupied by Cleveland & Co., Cornellus Adler & Co., Kubn, Netler & Co., Isaac Meyer & Co., James Lowe & Co., and several other

The market for cotton yesterday, owing to light stock and the disposition to wait the receipt of later foreign news, was languid, while sales embraced, in lots, about 800 a 1,000 bales; prices, though irregular, could not be said to be quotably Important from Washington With England

We lay before our readers this morning near ly all the documents transmitted to the Senate of the United States yesterday, by the President, pertaining to the difficulty pending be-tween this country and Great Britain, on the subject of the enlistment in the United States of soldiers for the British army. The legal portion of this correspondence we intended to have published exclusively this morning, but are compelled to leave it over one day in consequence of the great length of the diplomatic part. The correspondence and other documents are very voluminous; but they are so interesting and important, at this critical junction of affairs, that no one should be prevented from reading them.

We present below a brief historical summary

of the whole matter, with a running commentary upon the papers :-

Immediately after the declaration of war by Great Britain against Russia, namely, on the 21st of April, 1854, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, writes to Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, that he has received orders from his government to inform the American government that Great Britain will not for the present authorize the issue of letters of marque, and will in the interest of neutral nations restrict within the narrowest limits the exercise of belligerent rights: for which reason Great Britain and France confidently trust that the neutral governments will sincerely exert every effort to enforce upon their subjects or citizens the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality; and that the United States especially will give orders that no privateer under Russian colors shall be equipped or victualed in the ports of the United States; and that the citizens of the United States shall vigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality.

To this Mr. Marcy replies, April 28th, 1854, and after commenting on the commercial questions presented, he declares that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of their neutral rights, will strictly observe their neutral duties; that the laws of the country severely punish not only its own citizens, but all persons within its territory who shall equip privateers, or enlist men therein for the purpose of taking part in any foreign war; and that the President wal not fail to use his whole power to enforce those laws, and to maintain the neutral attitude of the United

States.

Bearing in mind the solemn and emphatic warning thus given to the British government, our readers will recall to memory the fact that nine months afterwards, in December, 1854, an act of Parliament was passed for the express purpose of raising troops in foreign countries for the service of Great Britain, thus necessarily violating herself that neutrality which in such lofty terms she had called on the United States to observe towards Russia.

On the 22d of March, 1855, Mr. McKeon, United States District Attorney for the South ern district of New York, gave notice, by letter to Mr. Marcy, that handbills had been issued in New York for recruits for a foreign egion, about to be organized by the British government in Nova Scotia.

This communication, on the day of its receipt, March 23d, was referred by Mr. Marcy to Mr. Attorney General Cushing, who, on the same day, by express direction of the President, advised Mr. McKeon by letter that such enlistments were plainly contrary to the act of Congress; that if for service against Russia they were in violation of our neutrality; and, for whatever purpose intended, they were, at all events, in violation of the sovereign authority of the United States. Mr. McKeon was, therefore, directed to bring to punishment all persons engaged in such enlistments in his district.

Three days afterwards, March 26th, the Attorney General, by direction of the President, enclosed a copy of the letter and instructions to Mr. McKeon, to Mr. Van Dyke, United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania, and requested him to proceed against all parties engaged in such enlistments within

All at once, about this time, this recruiting business sprang up in Cincinnati and Bosto as well as in New York and Philadelphia; and for a period of six months the United States District Attorneys and Marshals in all these cities were earnestly and laboriously employed in trying to put a stop to it, by public advertisements of warning, by personal notice to parties suspected, and by numerous crimin 1 prosecutions. All this fully appears by the correspondence between the Attorney General and the District Attorneys, from March to October, 1855, inclusive.

After this recruiting business had gone on for several months, in deflance of all the efforts made to suppress it, it being well known from the beginning that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant was the ostensible director of it, and facts appearing which implicated certain British Consuls in the United States, the necessity had plainly arisen for making it a question between the two governments. Accordingly Mr. Marcy, by despatch of the 9th of June, 1855, to Mr. Buchanan, set forth the facts in full. He points out the especial enormity of the commission of these acts, in behalf of Great Britain. in view of the circumstance that she had with so much severity and acrimony denounced the people of the United States on the false assumption of their disregard of neutral rights, embarking in private military enterprises, especially as regards Cuba. In conclusion, he says that our government expects that the conduct of the officers engaged in this business will be disavowed by the British government; and that they will be visited with its marked displeasure; and that decisive measures will be taken to put a stop to a procedure alike illega

and disrespectful to the United States. On the 6th of July, 1855, Mr. Buchanan addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon, based upon these instructions of Mr. Marcy.

On the 15th of July, and of course before hearing from his letter of June 9th, Mr. Marcy addressed another letter to Mr. Buchanan. As long previous as May, Mr. Crampton had communicated a note from Lord Clarendon to himself to Mr. Marcy. In this note he assumes the non-particiption of Mr. Crampton in the business, declares his approval of that, and gives assurance that the British government would on no account run any rick of infringing the laws of the United States. It seems that Mr. Marcy had placed some trust in this assurance; but finding that, nevertheless, the recruiting continued with increased vigor and

success, by the efficient aid of officers of the British government, Mr. Marcy very naturally grew more savage upon the subject, and called upon the British government to disavow these acts and to punish the offenders; he demanded that prompt and effective measures should be taken to arrest the proceeding. He explicitly required the discharge from service of all persons who were enlisted in the United States or who left the United States for the purpose of enlistment. He says the United States will not permit any discussion of the question whether Great Britain shall employ officers and agents to recruit her military torces within our limits, in defiance of our laws and of our sovereign rights.

It so happened that on the very day following the date of this despatch—that is, on the 16th of July-Mr. Buchanan received a note from Lord Clarendon, in which he expresses the regret of his government if the law of t United States had been in any way intringed by persons acting with or without their authority, and says that any such infringement was contrary to the wishes and to the express instructions of the British government. He then proceeds to state that the British government had received information that many subjects of the Queen in the United States, and also many foreigners, were anxious take part in the war; and that, therefore, a depot for their reception bad been established in Nova Scotia, but with stringent instructions not to violate the neutrality law of the United States. He admits that various persons had undertaken the recruiting business in the name of the British government, whose acts were, in many instances, undoubted violations of the law of the United States, but asserts that such persons had no authority whatever from any agent of Great Britain. He quotes at length, and comments upon an opinion given by Judge Kane, of the District Court of the United States for Eastern Pennsylvania, on the 22d of May previous, in some preliminary proceedings in the case of three recruiting agents indicted in Philadelphia, viz.-Bucknell. Perkins and Hertz-which opinion he erroneously supposes justifies the course of his government. He says that Mr. Crampton was directed to issue strict orders to British Consuls in the United States to be careful not to violate the law. Finally, in conclusion, he says that the British government, having reasen to think that no precautionary measures could effectually guard against some real or apparent infringement of the law, had determined that all these enlistment proceedings should be put an end to, and had given orders to that effect before the receipt of Mr. Buchansn's note. This determination of the British government to put a stop to the business was, about a fortnight afterwards, announced in the British Parliament by Lord Palmerston.

About this time the enlistment business assumed a graver aspect, in consequence of information communicated to our government which showed clearly the long continued personal activity of Mr. Crampton in its superintendence. This appeared by reports from the United States District Attorneys in New York and Philadelphia to the Attorney General. After examination of these reports, in a letter dated August 6, 1855, the President required the opinion of the Attorney General whether or not the acts reported were in violation of the municipal law, and of the national sovereignty and neutrality, and especially what legal responsibility, if any, those acts devolved on the British Minister and the British Consuls.

On the 9th of August following Mr. Attorney General Cushing replied at length. This opinion we consider the ablest that Gen. Cushing has produced. We will give it in tomorrow's HERALD. It is full of learning-clear, concise and conclusive. The legal profession f the United States-not one of whom should emit to read this paper-will concur with us, we venture to predict, in the estimate which we put upon it. It consists, principally, of the citation of authorities; but they are all to the point, and leading one, step by step, inevitably to the conclusions set forth. He demonstrates:-

On the first branch of the subject-

1. That the acts of enlistment in question are contrary to the municipal law of the country.

2. That those acts, if permitted to one belligeneat must be permitted to all, in observance of impartial neutrality.

3. That if undertaken by Great Britain as as a government, they are national violation of our territorial sovereignty.

4. That all agents of the British government participating in such acts are not only guilty of a criminal infraction of the statute, but also of violating the sovereign rights of the United

In the second branch of the subject he disusses all the legal relations of the conduct of the British Minister and the British Consuls. and concludes that the Consuls are amenable to indictment, but that the British Minister is not. As to the latter, he explains, at length. all the responsibilities, legal and diplomatic, which attach to a foreign Minister charged with illegal acts or acts injurious to the sove-

reignty of the United States. Next in the order of date comes a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton, September 5, 1855, communicating to Mr. Crampton the views of the United States government on their becoming aware of the active instrumentality of bimself and other officers of the British government in thus violating the laws and outraging the sovereign rights of the United

States.

Mr. Crampton replies on the 7th of the same month, promising to reply at length after communication with his government. It does not appear from the papers that he has yet made any such response.

On the 27th of September, 1855, Lord Clarendon addressed a note to Mr. Buchanan, in which he whimpers wofully over the imputed went of sympathy our people had for the allies in the war with Russia, and complains that ammunition and warlike stores have been sold by our merchants for the service of Rus-

Mr. Marcy replies, October 13, 1855, in a pungent letter, ridiculing Lord Clarendon's complaints that we have sold a little powder for the use of Russia, considering how much more we have sold to Great Britain. He further dwells upon the large amount of American tennage employed in the transportation of troops and munitions of war to the Crimea, as evincing that if anybody has a right to complain it is not Great Britain, but Russia. There occur among the documents, from

time to time, letters from Mr. Buchanan, giving accounts of his various interviews with Lord Clarendon. One of them, in particular, is very curious. It communicates Lord Clarenion's explanation of the great flurry about the bark Maury and the Irish invasion of Ireland, which constituted the cause or the pretext for the reinforcement of the British West India squadron, last October.

It seems that Mr. Marcy's very peremptory letter of the 15th of July, the contents of which were intended for Lord Clarendon, was not presented by Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon until some time after its receipt, when he had already received Mr. Marcy's letter to Mr. Crampton, and that even then the most pointed paragraph was omitted. Lord Clarendon fastened upon Mr. Buchanan's note of July 18, 1855, as if it were an expression of satisfaction with Lord Clarendon's first letter of explanaton. That is an exaggeration. It will be seen, by inspection of Mr. Buchanan's letter, that he should have much satisfaction in transmitting Lord Clarendon's letter to the Secretary of State.

When Lord Ciarendon had got the whole case before him, he put forth, in a letter to Mr. Crampton, of Nov. 16, 1855, an elaborate justification of the British gove nment, and of its officers in the United States, which is chiefly remarkable as an attempt, by ingenious special pleading on questions of law, to evade affording any satisfaction whatever to the United States.

Mr. Marcy rejoins to this, under date of Dec. 28, 1855, in a despatch of great length, strong and positive in its character. He refutes Lord Clarendon's arguments, and establishes the justice of the cause of our government in the matter in controversy. He says some satisfaction for the wrong done us was confidently expected, but nothing which can be regarded in that light has been offered.

He concludes by instructing Mr. Buchanan, in peremptory terms, to ask the British government to recall Mr. Crampton; and also that he shall demand the removal of the three British Consuls - Mr. Rowe eroft, of Cincinnati; Mr. Matthew, of Philadelphia; and Mr. Barclay, of New York.

This ends the correspondence thus far. We devote much space, as will be seen, to its publication, but we think the public will read it with great interest.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the America There are still no indications of the approach of the deamer America, now in her thirteenth day out.

Important from the National Capital. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION—THE OFFER TO ARBITRATE—CURIOUS OMISSION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1856.

A new and extraordinary chapter in the diplomacy upon the Central American question has opened. Last vening Mr. Crampton addressed a hasty note to Mr. Marcy, enclosing a letter from Lord Clarendon to the Reiish Minister, dated so long ago as last autumn, in which Lord Clarendon loosely recites a conversation between himself and Mr. Buchanan, on the subject of referring he Central American difficulty to a third Power for arbi tration. He requests Mr. Crampton to communi cate his letter to the American government.

Mr. Crampton's apol gy to Mr. Marcy for not havng done so before is, that he overlooked the con ing paragraph containing that request. He now sends the original letter, without stopping to make a copy, and requests that it may be copied and returned to him. He seems all at once to have got into a great hurry about the business. The letter of Lord Clarendon can hardly be called a downright offer to submit the maiter to arbitration. It might more properly be characterized as an ef fort to sound the American government on the subject.

Mr. Buchanan recently made a specific and emphatic demand upon Lord Clarendon as to what he meant by his eclaration in Parliament that he had recently renewed his offer to submit the Central American difficulty to the arbitration of a third Power. He told Lord Clarendon that nothing was known of such an offer in London. Lord Carendon at first talked with Mr. Bucharan. These conversations had been or a suggestive, discussive and rather jocular character, and did not embrace any proposition which Mr. Re chanan had a right to consider definite and serious After referring for some time, however, to these pre-vious "talke," Lord Ciarendon told Mr. Buchanan tha he had written to Mr. Crampton renewing the offer; that Mr. Crampton had communicated his views to Mr. Marcy, and that Mr. Marcy had replied that the subject was in the hands of Mr. Buchanan.

Now, you will note that, so far from this being true Mr. Crampton bad made no communication on the subject to Mr. Marcy prior to yesterday, and that it may be deemed an exaggeration to call Lord Clarendon's letter which he then sent an offer to arbitrate.

I have already contradicted the report that there had been a personal quarrel between Lord Clarendon and Mr. sucharan; but you may easily infer, from what I have stated above, that a most spirited conversation on public affairs took place between them. If you add to this the inference that Lord Clarendon became very petitsh, and that Mr. Buchenan was quite positive and dignified, both in larguage and manner, you will have nearly the whom

The letter of Lord Clarendon, communicated by Mr. Crampton yesterday, will probably be transmitted to the Senate to-morrow, in compliance with the resolution

Attorney General Cushing has not only written r etter to Mr. Cutting on Central American affairs, but he has written none to any one. He has often been con-four ded with Judge Cortand Cushing, sgent of the Fran-sit Company in Nicaragua, in this Central American

HR. CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL WITHHELD-THE ARBI TRATION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1856. The President has been induced to withhold the letter dismissing Mr. Crampton till the arrival or the steamer now due, in the expectation that he will be recalled by his own government. Should that not be the case, th letter will be immediately sent-at least, so Mr. Pierce ays. A rumor was current to day that Mr. Crampton had been recalled; but it could be traced to no reliable source, and is doubtless premature.

The reply to Mr. Mason's resolution of inquiry of to day will show that the offer made by Lord Clarendon to refer the differences between this country and Europe
was put in a shape which rendered it impossible for our
government honorably to entertain it.
Judge Douglas has publicly expressed his determination of pressing his claims for the nomination in June.
McQueen McIntoch was to-day nominated as United
States District Judge of Florida.

ESPION.

THE SPOILS—DEATH OF A JUDGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1856.

Mr. Williams, of the Toledo Blade, elected binder of documents to the House of Representatives, has disposed of his interest to Robert Farnham, of this city.

Hon. Onslow Peters, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Illinois, died here to day of an attack of pleurisy.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1856.

THE NAVAL BOARD, ETC. Mr. Toomes, (nat.) of Ga., offered a resolution (which lies over) calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the causes and charges, specifically set forth by the Naval Board, for the removal or disrating of naval odi-

NAVAL BOARD, NOT CALL, reported a bill making apprepriations for new fortifications.

THE ENLISTMENT CORRESPONDENCE.

A message was received from the President, communicating the official documents on the British callstment cases. Fix thousand extra copies were ordered to be

printed.

On motion of Mr. Mason (dem.,) of Va., the resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Fenate whether an offer was made by Great British to

this government to arbitrate, by means of some friendly Fower, the differences regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to transmit any correspondence touching the proposed arbitration.

Mr. Mason remarked that on a former occasion he stated that it was his impression no such offer had been made, but probably some suggestion of such character had been thrown out incidentally or unofficially to our limiter. The British government, through its official organ, bas announced that such a noffer had been made, but not having been accepted, would be renewed. It was therefore important that the true state of the case should be made known.

therefore important that the true state of the case should be made known.

Mr. Hair and Mr. Toomss criticized the policy of the Executive with respect to the difficulties in Kansas, and at the conclusion of their remarks the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1856.

Many bills were introduced and referred, and a number of resciutions adopted, including the introduced by Mr. Fix rence, instructing the Committee on Navai Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an immediate provision for the construction of ten sloops or other vessels of war.

The deficiency in the appropriation bill was being considered when the House as journed to Monday.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. AUANY, Feb. 28, 1856.

ALMANY, Feb. 28, 1856.

PERITHONS.

By C. P. SMITH—Of Henry Ruggies, against the report of the Harbor Commissioners, depriving him of the right to extend ciers on his property in the neighborhood of the Navy Yard.

Mr. SPENCES—From the New York Board of Education, praying the Legislature to enact a law by which the city of New York may be authorized to expend all taxes raised therein for school purposes in education of the city only.

city only.

By Mr. Brooks—For amendments to the laws applicable to the First Division of the New York State at-

By Mr. Spinces—By bill, to appropriate \$10,000 in aid of the Women's Hospital, New York.

By Mr. Brooks—To increase the number of directors of the Jews' Hospital at New York.

By Mr. Brooks—To compet insurance companies, incorporated under the laws of foreign States, to pay the amount of the competition of the New York Fire Department, which is \$2 on each \$100 of policies issued in this State.

this State.

By Mr. Brooks—To amend the fire laws of New York, relative to keeping gunpowder, &c., by exempting from relative to keeping gunpowder, &c., by exempting from duty vessels that receive such combustible articles as freight, when said vessel immediately thereafter leaves

the dock.

By Mr. Spencer—For regulating the compensation of
the Assessors of the Street Department, New York.

The act to prevent illegal voting in New York city was
discursed, and Mr. Brooks made a long and able speech in
favor of the bill. At the close of his remarks, progress

was reported.

The bill to equalize the State taxes was then taken up and discussed.

Gerrit Smith was in the Senate Chamber during the session.

Assembly.
ALRANY, Feb. 28, 1856.
To-day being general order day, nothing of interest was

To-day being general order day, nothing of interest was done.

Virginia Democratic State Convention.

Relisond, Feb. 23, 1856.

The Democratic State Convention met at 12 o'clock, at Metropolitan Hall—Hor. Sh-ltdn"; I. Isake, ex-Lieutenant Governor, Fresident. Mr. Leake addressed the Convention on taking the chair: and in the course of his remarks, which referred chiefly to the certainty of a democratic triumph in the next Fresidential contest, spoke of the American ticket as one uterly without harmony. Millard Fillmore is pledged, said he, to a protective tariff, and Andrew Jackson Donelson is pledged against it. Millard Fillmore is pledged to a distribution of the public lands, and Donelson is pledged against: it. So with regard to their respective political opinions, as pledged heretofore. He would needing other arguments to sesure Fillmore's deteat than those to be collected from the files of the Washington Union, which emarated from the pen of Angrew Jackson Donelson himself, while editor of that paper. He would not be surprised if there was a shaking among the bones of Old Hickory when he came to know what was the course of his adopted son. They should rejoice at the momination made at Fhiladelphia, for nothing can be more certain than the defeat of the nominees. To effect that it was but necessary to produce testimony of one against the other. He expressed full confidence in the election of the democratic nominee, whoever he be; and that he will be one worthy of the position is certain, for none other would get it at the hands of democrats. He pledged himself that Virginis would give 20,000 majority for the democratic candidate.

Messrs, Ritchie, Hughes and other editors were appointed Secretaries.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to perfect the organization of the Convention.

On motion of Chastine White, Senator from Hanover district, a resolution was adopted that a committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare party organizations, and that the delegates from each electoral district be a committee t

tors, &c.

The Convention adjourned at 7 o'clock to-night.

One hundred and thirteen counties were represented. This organization is not regarded as ary expression of opinion with reference to the contending parties for the nomination. The delegates to Cincinnati are not elected by this Convention; they are chosen by conventions in each electoral district.

Mr. Fillmore's Ratification by the American Members of the New York Legislature.

ALKANY, Feb. 28, 1856.

The American members of the Legislature hold a meeting at the Capitol last evening. Nearly every member beinging to the Order was present, together with a majority of the Stac officers. Mr. Otell presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Odell. Northruo, Prescott and others, all of whem declared that Mr. Fillmore was not their choice, but that they would give their hearty support to the nomination as the action of the American party, and would work earnestly for the success of the candidates. Resolutions to that effect were signed by all the members and a call is the issued for signed by all the members, and a call is to be issued for a grand ratification meeting. Fifty-eight persons were present, and no dissenting voice.

The American Presidential Nominations. Boston, Feb. 28, 1856.

The Bee, which is the organ of the American party, and the efficial journal of the State, hoists the Fillmore and Donelson fing this morning. The Charlestown Advertuse does the same. The Journal speaks favorably of the

Dominations.

ALBANY, Feb. 27, 1856,
One hundred gods were fired here this afternoon in honor of the nomination of Messrs, Fillmore and Donelson. This evening bonfiles are blazing all over the city. State Street Hill, is a perfect blaze of light The office of the Morning Express and other buildings, are illuminated. The ciffic of the State Register is in darkness. The American members of the Senate and Assembly are holding a meeting at the capitol.

The Cincinnati Fugitive Slave Case.

The fugitive slave case, which has been pending before United States Commissioner Pendry, was decided by him to-day in favor of the claimants and the slaves ordered into their custody. They are still held by the Sheriff, however, under an indictment for murder.

It has been raining here all day. The river is open.

Re Election of Senator Wade.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1856.
Hon. B. F. Wade, whose present term as United States
Senator from Ohio expires in March, 1852, was to-day reelected for a second term of six years, by a vote of 100,
against 36 for Mr. Toda and 2 scattering.

News from Rlo Janeiro.

BAITIMORE, Feb. 28, 1856.
The bark Clara Haxall arrived here to-day, with dates from Rio de Janeiro, to the 9th of January.

Favorable advices from the United States and Europe, had caused activity in the coffee market, and an advance in prices. Sale:—70,000 bags at 4|800 a 5|200 for round lots, principally for the United States. The closing transactions show an advance of fully ||200.

Navigation of the Ohio.

CINCINATI, Feb. 28, 1856.

Navigation is fully opened, and steamers are running guiarly. The water in the channel this afternoon is 35 set in doorth.

Our harbor is sgain open, and a number of vessels, including steamers of the New York and Boston lines, came up to-day. Several steamers also went out. Snow has fallen here freely all day.

MALICIOUS ADVERTISEMENT .- An advertisement appeared n yesterday's HERAID, under the head of "Sporting. in which some malicious person, without our knew ledge, used the name of Richard Busteed, Esq., as an advertiser. The object of this anonymous maligner is, of course, unknown to us. If intended as a practical joke, the jest is as atrocious as it is devoid of point, wit or meaning. If intended as an insult to Mr. Busteed, it is at once contemptible and cowardly, below even the anger of any decent mind; and we have only to regret that by the ingenuity of the libeller it was smuggled into our

A VARIED AND INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT. - This evening a complimentary benefit will be given, at the City Assembly Rooms, to Mr. Gustave Naquet, who is well known to the public as the sub-manager of Mile. Rachel's roupe.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Howes, arrived yes

terday morning from New Orleans via Havana. She left New Orleans at 8 A. M., Feb. 26, passed the bar at the Palize at 7 P. M. On the 22d, at 7 A. M., passed sloop-ofwar Cyare, standing to the northward and westward. Arrived off the Moro at 11 P. M , 22d; left Havana next morning at 11 A. M., and at the mouth of the harbor was halled by ship Albert Gallatin, entering. Have experienced fine weather since leaving Havana.

TELEGRAPHIC. Charleston, Feb. 28, 1856.
The steamer I-abel has arrived here from Havans on the morning of the 25th inst., and key West on the

evening of the same day. The news is unimportan Sugars had advanced % a % real. The stock at Havan and Matanzas was 00 (00 bexes, against 135,000 last vasi The rains have curtailed the yield 200,000 boxes. There were no wrecks at Key West.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Thursday next, March 6, at 11 'circle A. M., when No. 49, matter of new reservoir will be taken up.

Supreme Court—Tireuit.—Nos. 1303, 1069, 1748, 1778, 2128, 1465, 706, 1895, 1816, 2215, 1797, 1780, 2226, 2011, 1850, 1568, 2222, 2260, 1778, 1774, 2157, 2132, 1885, 1110, 1980, 1668. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 803, 809, 815, 821, 823, 838, 859, 843, 844, 845, 846 to 875.

Genin will Issue his Spring Style of Gentletiemen's hats for 1856 on Saturday, March 1. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Harbinger of Spring — The Knox Hat for the spring season will be exhibited at his popular entablishment, on the corner of Broodway and Fulton street, on Thursday merping, the 28th hat the production of Fulton street, of the beautiful short of the control of the control of the beautiful short of the has controlled to that the street of the precision of the street of the precision of the prec

Espenscheld Respectfully Gives Notice to his triends and the public that he will issue the soring fashlontor gentemen's hats for 1856 on haturday next. The universal celebrity which his hats have obtained from their intrinsic beauty and excellence throughout the Union is to beet guarantee that can be even for their superiority. He invites attention to the peculiar contour and distingue air of this superiority, the invites attention to the peculiar contour and distingue air of this superiority, the invites attention to the peculiar contour and distingue air of this superiority, the trivial of the periority of the trivial and the periority of the properties of the properties of the periority of t

Clothing at Whotesnie.—We beg to inform Southern and Western merchants that our stock of spring and summer ciching, just manufactured, colatins the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the bouse, ranging from the low priced us to the finest articles in the tade. All got up in our usual surerior style D. DEVLIN & SO., 258, 259 and 260 Brondway, corner Warran st.

10,000 Ladles Wanted (but don't all

Window Shades, White and Buff Hollands oticioth, table covers, picture cords, tassels, &c., at manuf turer's prices, by WOODFORD & WEMPLE, 58 Cather street, Country merchants supplied at the lowest prices.

Photographic Improvements—Another Tri-umph.—HoLMES, 289 Broadway, has just taken pictures of Mr. Harrison, the United States temers maker, upon an im-proved plan, copies of which have been forwarded with appli-cation for a patent to Washington, the result of which will be made known, and licenses offered to artists in a few days. The improved photographs have been christened the phototype. Depot or the double camera, 289 Broadway.

The Smithsonian House—Broadway, Cor-per of Houston street, New York.—Single rooms 50 cents, 75 sests and \$1 per day. Pariors, with bedrooms, d150 to \$3 per pay. Meals extra, and as ordered. This new and large house writes the attention of travellers. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

Mat Binding Machines.—I. M. Singer & Co-save ready for sale machines for binding straw hate and all piker kinds of hate. The machines do the work far better and ester than any others. Oall and see them at No. 323 Broadway The New Gridiron, Robinson's Patent, Accomplishes three deside and the stress all the gravy, none dropping into the fire. The stress are stress to be the stock through without burning the outside. So the state shock in the kitchea or house, Five sizes, from \$10 st. Sold at 79 Duane street, 100 feet cast of Broadway.

Berring's Patent Crampion Fire and Diff-der proof safe, with Hall's patent powder proof lock. Both spived prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Frinal Palace. New York, 1853-5s. SILAB C. HERKING 1 CO., 135, 137 and 189 Water street N. Y.

Hill's Haitr Lye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or brown—Sold at Hegeman. Clerk & Co.'s, 273 Broad-gay, 45 Nassan street and at the depot, No. I Barciay street, E. Y.; 139 Atlante street 175 and 247 Fution street, Broaklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Batchelor's Bair Dye—Wigs and Toupees.— The best in the world. Ints unit slied and original dye is ap-plied in twelve private rooms. Batchelor's wigs and toupees save improvements over all others, being chef d'ouverse of ele-tance and durability, peculiar to this establishment.

BATCHELOR'S 233 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tonpecs sucte admiration among all connoisseurs in art. A suite of siegant private spartmentafor applying his incomparably dye, the only reliable article of the kind Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Autor House.

Whiakers or Moustaches Forced to Grew tastx weeks by my orguent, which will not stain or injure the skin. \$1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. HAM, \$58 Broadway; Baya, 175 Futton street, Brooklyn; Zei-ber, 44 South Third street, Philadelphia. steman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by seing the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a denrifice would not only render it sweet, not leave the teeth white as alshaster! Many persons de not know their breath is bad, and the subject is an dehoate, their releads will never mention it. Four a single drop of the "Baim" on your tooth breath, and wash the teeth inght and meraling. A fifty cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGS & OO., proprietors, and all druggists.

For Dyspepsia Use Acime & Banta's Union tone gobiet or wild cherry and quass s. For sale by druggists generally. Hall, huckle & Co. 218 Green wich street; Leighton & Iremonger, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fitch street, wholesale agents.

Notice.—To those Trumbied with Humor— Gwing to the great demand for involutioning, for the cure of strotule, in the city of New Yorks I shall be at No. 4 City Hotel, 429 Broadway, from 23th inst, to March 1. All who are recubble with rerotulous humor are respectfully invited ball. Advice, in all cases, graits.

DONALD KENNEDY. Proprietor of Kennedy's medical discovery, Roxbury, Mass

Baron Spolasco, M. D., St. Nicholas Hotel:-Dear Sir—You have perfect y cured me of piles of thiriesa reasis duration, and after several medical gendemen had en-ficily foliate to do so. Jou have sincic cured a lady and two gendemen whem I recommended. GEORGE WASHINGTON JENKINS, N. Y. Holloway's Pills and Ointment.-To Depiete

Toothache Cured in sive Minutes-By Dr.

TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian linament, or no pay; h in baif an hour. Sold by all druggists and storckeepe pot, 60 Cortlandt street. Fevers, Agues, Gripes, Indigestion and dischoos, &c. are immediately relieved and rapidly cures by the celebrated cords: cognac biters, which have now become the favorite remedy in kurope for the acove complaints. The bitters may be obtained in this city of S. STERFFELD, No. 70

Hernia.—Only Prize Medal Awarded to Marsh & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all nations for heir new patent radical cure trues. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the first premium to this trues in 1866. References as to its superiority: Professors Vatent ne Mott, Wilhard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of pames, of mercantile and other medians. Mest, Wilbard Parker and John M. Carnonsan. An extensive list of names, of mercantile and other gentiemen curred by this russ, may be seen at MaRSH & CO. 2, No. 2½ Maidea lane, New York, and Marsh, Corlies & Co. No. 50 West Fourth street, Ometmant, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

Married.

On Wednerday evening, Feb. 27, by the Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. Richard C. Hendrickson, of Freehold, N. J., to Miss Ellen, adopted daughter of Chas. Hall, Esq., of this city.

On Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Jossen C. Applery to Mrs. Mary Timpon.
In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 28, by the Rev. Mr. Reid Mr. Samer. M. Weekes to Miss Addis G., daughter of Charles Parker, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Died.

On Wednesday merning, Feb. 27, of consumption, Mr. Saml. F. Randelph, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Messrs. Wm. Hagar, Jr. & Co., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 East Nineteenth street, this atternoon, without further invitation.

On Wednesday moraing, Feb. 27, WHILIAM C. THIMING, in the Slat year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the Washington Hussars, Fifth Troop, Company E, Third Regiment N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Hamersly place, this atternoor, at one o'ciock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Jakes Barker, in the 42d year of his age.

On Wednesday, Feb. 27, James Barker, in the 42d year of his age.

The tuneral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street, to morrow morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be taken to his e. Westchester county, for interment, by the cars which leave Canal street at 12 M. The relatives at d friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

On Thorsday night, Esh. 28. Carrester Lawrence, re-

attend without further notice.

On Thursday night, Feb. 28, CATHARINE LAWRENCE, reliet of the late Nathaniel Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, in St. Luke's Church, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

On Wednesday, Feb. 27, HANNAH, relict of the late Jno. Gregory, in the 86th year of her are.

On Wednesday, Feb. 21, HANN-Gregory, in the Seth year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the fune-ral, from the residence of her son, Lewis, No. 121 West-Fourteenth street, to-morrow afternoon, at ene o'clock.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 28, after a short and se-vere liness, Joseph Newill, Senr., aged 76 years and 16-

were timess, Joseph with the place from the Church of the Holy Apostics, corner of Twen'ty-eighth street and Ninth avamue, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend. On Wednesday. Feb. 27, after a short but severe illness, Jonn G. Gilmarin, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 85 Mott street.

On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Isaac Baiep.

No. 55 Mott street:

On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Isaac Baird.

The irlends, acquaintances and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 East. Twelfth street.

On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Miss Mary Eliza Vinchiert, agred 19 vers.

aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 218 'West Fifteenth street.

In Brocklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, of consumption, Jane, wife of Guver Wille's, aged 61 years and 14 days.

Toe funeral services will be held at her late residence,